York Botanical Garden, Missouri Botanical Garden, the National Herbarium, and the Brooklyn Botanic Garden.

Drosera annua seems to be closely related to *D. brevifolia*, from which it differs in its smaller corolla, rose-colored petals, less pubescence, and drier habitat.

In one of my field trips in April, 1914, I was surprised to find a species of *Drosera* growing in an open oak wood that is invading an abandoned field. It was growing among such flowers as *Sabbatia campestris*, *Phlox Drummondii*, *Alsinopsis Nuttallii*, *Linum multicaule*, *Lechea Drummondii*, and *Opuntia grandiflora*. An attempt to classify it failed and a close study of it this spring convinced me that it is an undescribed species.

A VISIT TO THE PINE BARRENS

By W. A. Murrill

The program of the Twentieth Anniversary of the New York Botanical Garden included a visit to the pine barrens of New Jersey on Friday, September 10, under the guidance of Mr. Percy Wilson, chairman of the field committee of the Torrey Botanical Club. The party of about fifty botanists left New York on the Atlantic City express at 9:50 A.M. and arrived at Tom's River at 12:20, where lunch was served.

The day was clear and warm, with a pleasant breeze. Coats and other impediments were left at the hotel and the party was soon in the barrens among small pine trees and huckleberry bushes. The soil being chiefly sand and the water level low, fleshy fungi developed lower down in the soil than usual and emerged through the sand and leaf-mold, usually bringing up considerable soil with them. This was particularly true of *Russula delica* and *Melanoleuca equestris*. I learned to look for these species by prying into what appeared to be mole hills.

As the season was dry, very few fleshy fungi were found, but these were mostly of interest. A number of parasitic and woody forms were discovered which will not be listed here.

At about six o'clock, our special car came for us and we dined *en route*, arriving in New York at 9:45 P.M., having enjoyed a

delightful and profitable outing and being neither tired nor sobered by the day's exertions.

List of Agarics and Boletes Collected

Venenarius phalloides. Dark form. Found once.

Boletus luteus. Very common.

Lactaria sp. Frequent.

Ceriomyces sp. Found once.

Laccaria laccata. Frequent.

Laccaria ochropurpurea. Frequent.

Venenarius solitarius. Found once.

Venenarius muscarius. Frequent.

Ceriomyces viscidus. Found once.

Cortinarius sp. Found twice.

Russula delica. Very common.

Ceriomyces frustulosus? Found once by Dr. Levine. The pileus was milk-white, the tubes grayish to avellaneous, and the stipe very conspicuously reticulate entirely to the base. The species has previously been known only from Mississippi and Alabama.

Melanoleuca equestris. Very common, growing gregariously in low places and lifting up the soil and pine needles as it emerged. It was usually viscid when wet and very distinctly striate, especially when old, reminding one of *Russula foetens*, but being yellow to latericeous in color. Another marked resemblance to *R. foetens* was a decided odor of bitter almonds, which became very pronounced when the specimens were put in the stove to dry. The taste was at first mawkish, not farinaceous, and became slowly somewhat acrid. The stipe was solid, compact, and yellowish with reddish blotches. The fresh spores were ovoid, smooth, hyaline, uniguttulate, 8–9 $\times$ 5 μ, somewhat larger than recorded for the species. These specimens collected under peculiar conditions in the pine barrens are extremely interesting as indicating to what extent a species may vary. I was fortunate to secure for comparison good colored drawings of these specimens and the same species found growing in the New York Botanical Garden under normal conditions a few days previous.